

HEALTH
C12 NOV 52
C.R. 53

LIBRARY

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1951

-----o00o-----



DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Ø Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.(Lond.),M.R.C.S.(Eng.),L.R.C.P.(Lond.)
D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer

x xx xxx Eric A. Atkinson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

x L.J. Foster, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.
K. Tyler A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Housing Assistant

K.G. Cooper, A.I.Hsg., A.R.San.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk: C.H. Argent
Shorthand/Typist: Mrs. F.I. Holt.
Telephonist: Miss M.E. Hamper.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk: B.C. Kennedy
Shorthand/Typists: Miss M. Moody
Mrs. E. Wilson
Miss M. Worsell
Clerk:
Rodent Operators: C. Jordan (Eastern Area)
W.J. Woodard (Western Area)

Ø (The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell and the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts).

x Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

xx Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science applied to Public Buildings and Works.

xxx Ollett Silver Medalist 1945.

-----oOOo-----

Public Health Department,
West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom.

October, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking & Horley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1951, which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51. Under the same cover will be found the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The first section of my report deals with the vital statistics for the area. The birth rate has again fallen, . reaching the lowest figure since 1945. The infant mortality rate is the lowest yet recorded for the district. There was a considerable rise in the mortality rate, following the low rates of the past four years.

In section 2 various items of the public health service are recapitulated. In section 3 special attention has been given to the state of the refuse collection service in the district, of which complaints have been received and which requires improvement.

With regard to infectious diseases, there was again no incidence of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers, the last notification of either of these diseases having been received in 1947. This can be regarded as a most satisfactory record for a rural district. Diphtheria was absent from the area for the third successive year. Once again poliomyelitis was recorded, two cases being notified, one of which was fatal. The notification rate for tuberculosis is still considerably higher than it was before the war. This increase may be more apparent than real, reflecting on increased efficiency in the diagnosis of mild and early cases and to a small extent a growing interest of the public in the benefits of mass-radiography. The number of deaths from the disease was the lowest yet recorded for the district, which gives encouragement for the hope that early diagnosis combined with improved facilities for treatment may be taking effect.

The efforts of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff must be obvious to all who are in contact with their work, whether it primarily affects public health or housing. I take this opportunity of offering the Council my sincere thanks for the consideration which they have extended to me as an officer, and for the courtesy which they have shown me personally.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1951

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	53,943
Population (Census 1931)	18,485
Population (Census 1951)	25,809
Population (Estimated mid-year 1951)	26,120


PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA,
NUMBER OF HOUSES, AND RATEABLE VALUE

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Area (Acres)</u>	<u>No. of houses (Dec. 1951)</u>	<u>Rateable Value (Dec. 1951.)</u>
Abinger	7,481	579	17,118
Betchworth	2,562	455	14,195
Buckland	1,362	217	8,383
Capel	5,694	696	19,826
Charlwood	6,901	802	31,657
Headley	1,640	143	7,237
Holmwood	3,749	303	10,126
Horley	7,449	3,463	105,510
Leigh	3,419	234	6,626
Newdigate	4,744	394	9,792
Ockley	3,400	272	6,928
Wotton	5,542	205	6,119
TOTALS:	53,943	7,763	£243,517

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £953.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Total Live Births		412	231	181	} Birth rate per 1,000 Popu- lation.	15.8
Legitimate		394	220	174		
Illegitimate		18	11	7		
<u>Still Births</u>						
Total Still Births		8	3	5	} Still Birth Rate. (1) per 1,000 live & still births (2) per 1,000 population	19.05 0.30
Legitimate		8	3	5		
Illegitimate		-	-	-		
<u>Deaths</u>	(net)	323	176	147	} Crude Death Rate	12.4
					Standardised Death Rate	11.3
<u>Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age</u>						
Total infant deaths		8	5	3		
Legitimate		8	5	3		
Illegitimate		-	-	-		



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29165271>

Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age
(Neonatal Deaths)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Neonatal Deaths	6	3	3
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	19.4
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.3
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Maternal Mortality

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (Live & Still) births</u>
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	-	-
Abortion	-	-
Other Maternal Causes	-	--

Deaths from:-

Measles	(all ages)	1
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm (Cancer etc.)	(all ages)	48

Table I shows a comparison of the vital statistics of the year for the district with those for England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1933 with figures for England and Wales during the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 412 of which 231 were males and 181 females, representing a birth rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the rate of 15.5 for England and Wales. A comparability factor (0.98) has been supplied by the Registrar General, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution in different areas for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. After application of the factor the birth rate is reduced to 15.5.

Eight still births were registered during the year giving a still birth rate of 0.30 compared with the rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

Deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 323, representing a crude death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population compared with the figure of 12.5 for England and Wales. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 255 deaths and a crude death rate of 9.8.

Approximately one third of the deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, when a severe cold spell of weather coincided with an outbreak of respiratory infection. This, together with the fact that the number of deaths in the past 4 years has been comparatively low, probably accounts for the considerable increase in the rate for this year. 176 males and 147 females were included in the total of deaths. The average age at death of males was 68 years and of females 69 years.

Deaths occurring in hospital or residential institutions numbered 121, amounting to approximately 38% of the total deaths recorded. A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations and when applied to the rate for this district reduces it from 12.4 to 11.3. The causes of death are set out in Table III.

Deaths from all forms of cancer increased from 39 in the previous year to 48, of which increase deaths from cancer of the respiratory tract accounted for 7, bringing the total for this condition to 10. All those affected were males. An increase in the number of deaths attributed to cancer of the respiratory system has been noted for some years in many areas. Among the causes suggested for the increase are tobacco smoking, atmospheric pollution, lack of sunlight, and certain occupations such as the handling of asbestos fibre, nickel refining, manufacture of coal-gas, metal grinding and working with any form of hot metal. Substances known to produce cancer experimentally are present in tar used for road surfacing and in the exhaust pipes of motor cars. Occupations of those dying from the disease in this district were varied and included a civil servant, a business man, a brickyard labourer, a steam roller driver, a painter, a chauffeur and a licenced victualler and 2 general labourers. The tenth subject was described as having no occupation owing to invalidism. Ages at death varied from 53 years to 79 years, the average being 68 years. Five of the deaths were registered in the Horley registration area, and five in the Dorking registration area.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under twelve months of age numbered 8, of which 5 were males and 3 females. Six of the deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, and 5 within seven days. The infant mortality rate of 19.4 per 1,000 live births is the lowest yet recorded in this district. Causes of death were as follows:- congenital malformations 4, broncho-pneumonia 1, prematurity 1, staphylococcal pyaemia 1, and acute myeloblastic leukaemia 1.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths connected with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are situated at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, and St. John's Hospital, Redhill. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council situated at West Hill House, Epsom. This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfield 271) with sub-stations at Victoria Road, Horley, and at the Fire Station, Dorking. Calls for the use of an ambulance in the parish of Headley will be answered from either the main ambulance station (Telephone Smallfield 271) or the Leatherhead Ambulance Station (Leatherhead 2373). For accidents or cases of sudden illness the local Emergency Calling System should be used.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Hospital accommodation, including that for infectious diseases is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN ETC. - The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters in the Borough of Reigate.

I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer for the following information relating to clinics in the area.

Time-table of Clinics

<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Centres available</u>	<u>Time held</u>
<u>MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE</u>		
Abinger South	Ewhurst Vill.Hall.	1 & 3 Fridays. 2.p.m.
Abinger North	Peaslake Old School Room, & Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary. (Voluntary)	2 & 4 Mons. 2.p.m. 2 & 4 Fridays 2.p.m.
Betchworth & Buckland	The Vicarage, Betchworth (Voluntary)	2 & 4 Tues. 2.p.m.
Capel	Wesley Hall.	2 & 4 Thurs. 2.p.m.
Charlwood	Parish Hall.	2 & 4 Weds. 2.p.m.
Headley	R.A.F.Rehabilitation Unit, Headley Court. or Congregational School Room Walton-on-the-Hill or Leatherhead Institute	2 & 4 Weds. 2.p.m. 1 & 3 Tues. 2.p.m. Fridays 2.p.m.
Holmwood	Village Hall	1 & 3 Thurs. 2.p.m.
Horley	Health Centre, Station Rd.	Weds. a.m. Fridays 2.p.m.
Leigh	Health Centre (Vol.)	2 & 4 Mons. 2.p.m.
Newdigate	Village Hall (Vol.)	3rd Tues. 2.p.m.
Ockley	Village Hall.	1 & 3 Fridays 2.p.m.
Salfords	Parish Hall	2 & 4 Tues. 2.p.m.
Wotton	Dene Street, Dorking or Reading Room, Westcott.	Mons.& Weds. 2.p.m. 2 & 4 Mons. 2.p.m.

MINOR AILMENTS

Dene Street, Dorking.	Mons. a.m. Tues. p.m.
Welfare Centre, Station Road, Horley.	Fri. a.m.

ANTE-NATAL

Area adjacent to Dorking.	Dorking County Hospital.	Frids.9.30.a.m.
Area adjacent to Horley	Welfare Centre, Station Road, Horley.	Weds. 2.p.m.
Area adjacent to Redhill & Reigate	Redhill County Hospital	Frids.1.30.p.m.
Parish of Headley	Institute, Leatherhead, Epsom County Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	1,3 & 5 Tues. 1.30.p.m. Mons. & Thurs. 1.30.p.m.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Horley and adjacent area	Health Centre, Horley	1 Thurs. 10.a.m.
Area adjacent to Dorking.	Dene Street, Dorking.	1 Weds. 10.a.m.
Other parts of the district	At any Infant Welfare Centre.	

Time-table of Clinics (contd)

TUBERCULOSIS

Abinger	Dene Street, Dorking.	1 & 3 Fris. 10.a.m.
Capel	" " "	"
Ockley	" " "	"
Holmwood	" " "	"
Wotton	" " "	"
(Buckland) }	Dene Street, Dorking	1 & 3 Fris. 10.a.m.
(Betchworth) }	or	
(Newdigate) }	1a, Cecil Road, Redhill	Thurs. 2.p.m. and every
(Leigh) }		2nd Thurs. 5.30.p.m.
(Charlwood) }	Health Centre Horley	2nd Weds. 10.a.m.
(Horley) }	or	(Thurs.2.p.m. and every
	1a, Cecil Road, Redhill	(2nd Thurs. 5.30.p.m.
Headley	Health Centre, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tues.& Thurs. 2.p.m. 3rd Thurs. 5.30.p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING

Epsom District Hospital. Fridays 7.p.m.

Redhill County Hospital. Tuesdays 6-7.30.p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Redhill County Hospital. Males: Mons. 5 - 7 p.m.
Females: Weds. 5 - 7 p.m.

The Royal Surrey County Males: Tues.& Fri.5-7p.m.
Hospital, Guildford. Saturdays 2.30p.m.
Females: Mondays 2-7.p.m.
Thurs.9.30-11a.m.

(And at the Out-patient Department of many)
(London Hospitals)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people, who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness. There is a tendency for some of these old people to cut themselves off from relatives and friends and to refuse all help, and the conditions in which they live may reach a deplorable state of neglect before it is realised by relatives or neighbours that the matter should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Welfare Officer. Removal to hospital or other institution is by then a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the cleaning of filth and rubbish from the existing accommodation.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order to obtain the compulsory removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for compulsory removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No proceedings under Section 47 of the Act were taken during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLIESPublic Water Supplies

Water is distributed through the rural district by three Companies, two - Dorking Water Company Limited and the East Surrey Water Company Limited, are statutory companies, and the third, the Hurtwood Water Company is a private Company without statutory powers.

The Dorking Water Company obtains water from a series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. The East Surrey Water Company obtains most of its water from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs, while the Hurtwood Water Company obtains water from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The parishes served by the respective companies are as follows:-

Dorking Water Company:	Capel, Holmwood and Ockley.
East Surrey Water Company:	Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate and Leigh.
Hurtwood Water Company:	Abinger and part of the parish of Wotton.

The chemical and bacteriological quality of the water supplied by the three companies has remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity.

Private wells and springs

A number of premises are without a piped water supply, being dependent on wells, springs, or rainwater storage. Many of these supplies have been sampled in the past few years, and have been found unsatisfactory.

Water Analysis

(a) Bacteriological examination - The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 56 (fifty-six) the reports on which can be summarised as follows:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Dorking Water Company	7	-
East Surrey Water Company	11	-
Hurtwood Water Company	7	-
Private Estate Supply	3	-
Wells	3	12
Springs	4	9
	<u>35</u>	<u>21</u>

(b) Chemical examination - Twenty-one samples of water were submitted to chemical examination with the following results:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Dorking Water Company	4	-
East Surrey Water Company	6	-
Hurtwood Water Company	7	-
Wells	2	2
	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>

Water Supplies (contd)

Typical reports on chemical samples taken in the areas of supply of the three water companies are as follows:-

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSES (Parts per 100,000)

	<u>DORKING WATER CO.</u>	<u>EAST SURREY WATER CO.</u>	<u>HURTWOOD WATER CO.</u>
TOTAL SOLIDS (dried at 180° C)	29.0	23.0	29.0
COMBINED CHLORINE (Equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl))	2.1	2.4	2.0
NITRIC NITROGEN (Nitrates)	3.5	4.0	3.3
NITROUS NITROGEN (Nitrites)	0.66	0.70	0.64
	NIL	MINUTE TRACE present	NIL
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN	NIL	0.0004	NIL
ALBUMINOID NITROGEN	0.0010	0.0004	0.0006
OXYGEN ABSORBED in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.009	NIL	0.020
LEAD OR COPPER	NIL	NIL	NIL
TEMPORARY HARDNESS (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	11.5	5.0	12.0
PERMANENT HARDNESS (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	6.0	6.0	5.0
TOTAL HARDNESS (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	17.5	11.0	17.0

DISTRIBUTION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Estimated number of houses with a piped water supply	6984
" " " " " well water supply	441
" " " " dependent on springs	147
" " " " with rainwater storage facilities	2
" " " " without proper water supply	9

During the year 1951, 161 premises were connected to piped water supplies, details being as follows:-

	<u>⌘ New Houses</u>		<u>Existing</u>
	<u>Private</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Houses</u>
Dorking Water Company	3	6	42
East Surrey Water Company	27	70	-
Hurtwood Water Company	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>
	32	76	53

⌘ The term "new houses" includes flats in houses structurally altered during the year.

The extensions of the water mains in the area of supply of the Dorking Water Company listed in the annual report for 1950 (page 13) were successfully carried out during the year, bringing a piped water supply within the reach of 87 dwellings, of which 42 had been connected therewith by the end of the year.

No progress was made with extensions in the area of supply of the East Surrey Water Company in respect of Bonnets Lane, Charlwood, and Wellhouse Lane, Betchworth, owing to shortage of pipes. There is good reason to anticipate that work will be commenced on these extensions in the coming year.

Water Supplies (contd)

During the year an extension was authorised to provide a piped water supply to two premises in the Haroldslea area, at an estimated cost of £220, subject to contributions being forthcoming from the owners of the properties concerned. However, owing to the shortage of materials it had not been possible to commence the work by the end of the year. The question of providing a piped water supply to three other premises in the area has been postponed until all three owners agree to make a contribution towards the cost estimated (July 1951) to be £317. 15. 0.

No progress was made during the year with the proposed extensions in the Hurtwood Water Company's area of supply, and at the end of the year the formation of the new Joint Water Board for the area was still awaited. There is a hope, however, that the scheme to provide a piped water supply to Abinger Hammer will materialise in the near future.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There are two swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. Five samples of swimming bath water were submitted during the year to bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Six of the twelve parishes in the rural district are provided with systems of main drainage. A short description of each installation was given in the Report for 1950. With regard to the Horley Sewage Works, the unsatisfactory series of effluent sample reports continued throughout 1951, but at the end of the year the remedial steps taken by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor were beginning to show an improvement. This was assisted in part by the fact that the Gas Board had temporarily ceased to discharge gas liquor to the sewers.

The following matters connected with the disposal of excreta and waste are noted.

CAPEL - During the year the large property known as Greenhurst Park was successfully connected to the drainage system at Carterdale Cottages, thereby eliminating a private sewage disposal plant which had given rise to a series of complaints over the past few years.

ABINGER - An extensive survey of the Forest Green area was undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors and a plan showing a proposed drainage scheme for the area was prepared and submitted to the Parish Council. This scheme was approved by the Parish Council and now awaits the detailed consideration necessary before submission to the Ministry of Health.

OCKLEY - During the year a serious nuisance arose in this parish due to the overloading of two septic tank installations serving five cottages. These cottages, as private estate cottages, lacked the amenities of bathroom and hot water facilities. When the estate was sold the purchasers of the cottages installed additional ablutionary fittings, but did not carry out any alterations to the septic tanks. The effluent became offensive and polluted the ornamental lake in the grounds of an adjoining residence. The septic tanks were converted to cesspools and the Council arranged to carry out an increased number of emptyings.

Drainage and Sewerage (contd)

This incident exemplifies what has happened on several occasions when country estates have been broken up. A large house having been converted into flats, and extensive alterations made to the building, practically no attention has been paid to the ultimate disposal of sewage. Later when the newly created flats have been fully occupied sewage disposal difficulties arise for the solution of which there is a divided responsibility. This has led the Council to require a report from the Public Health Department on the sanitation of the premises where any conversion schemes are submitted for consideration.

No progress was made with any of the projected sewer extensions during the year.

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES

The drainage arrangements of the 161 premises connected with pipes water supplies during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Cesspools</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Septic Tanks</u>
Local Authority	-	74	-
Private dwellings	52	8	27
	52	82	27

The drainage arrangements of the houses in the rural district is estimated to be:-

No. of houses connected to sewer	4238
No. of houses connected to cesspools	2499
No. of houses connected to septic tanks	250
No. of houses without proper drainage arrangements	678
	<u>7665</u>

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The closet accommodation in the houses in the rural district is estimated to be as follows:-

No. of houses with water closets	6,000
No. of houses with chemical closets	340
No. of houses with pail closets	1,306
No. of houses with privies	19
	<u>7,665</u>

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

During 1951 the Council continued their undertaking to empty cesspools in the district twelve times per annum, without additional charge. The difficulties which were beginning to become apparent at the end of 1950 increased during the year. The closing of tips had led to an increased length of haul from collection to disposal points, and an increase in the cost of the service by the overtime necessary to maintain the twelve "free" emptyings.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of domestic refuse in the Rural District is under the supervision of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor, and is carried out partly by direct labour and partly by a Contractor who operates in the parishes of Abinger, Capel, Ockley, Newdigate and Wotton.

During the year the Council called for a report from the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector in collaboration with the Engineer & Surveyor, on the problems that have arisen in connection with refuse collection and disposal in the rural district. Extracts from the report are included here as they provide a wide survey of the collection and disposal of refuse in the rural district under the following headings:-

- (a) The quantity of refuse to be collected, its composition and seasonal variations.
- (b) The temporary storage of refuse.
- (c) The disposal of refuse.
- (d) The frequency of the collections.
- (e) Vehicles and manpower.

(A) The quantity of refuse to be collected, its composition and seasonal variations.

The total quantity of refuse to be collected and disposed of in the rural district is not known for certainty, owing to the fact that not all the refuse is disposed of at one point. The total quantity taken to the Reigate Corporation's disposal works is known, but in addition some refuse is disposed of in other places. Nevertheless it is submitted that a close approximation can be made by assuming that each time a dustbin is emptied it contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of refuse, this being the usual size bin. On this basis the quantity of refuse to be removed monthly from the various parishes is as follows:-

<u>Direct Labour</u>			<u>Contract Labour</u>		
Horley	942	cubic yds.	Capel	64	cubic yds.
Charlwood	71	" "	Newdigate	37	" "
Buckland	19	" "	Ockley	25	" "
Betchworth	42	" "	Wotton	19	" "
Leigh	21	" "	Abinger	53	" "
Holmwood	89	" "			
Headley	13	" "			
<hr/>			<hr/>		
TOTAL	1197	cubic yds.	TOTAL	198	cubic yds.

This close approximation is subject to seasonal variations, refuse collected during the winter quarter contains a higher proportion of ash and in consequence weighs more per cubic yard. Comparative weights being 4.35 cwt., per cubic yard in summer, and 6.31 cwts., per cubic yard in winter. There is also an increase in comparative quantities, so that when the average day is of short duration, a greater quantity of heavier refuse has to be dealt with.

There is little doubt that many householders are placing in their dustbin materials which could be disposed of in other ways. Combustible refuse such as large cinders, vegetables and putrescible content, paper, wood, straw etc., forms a large part of domestic refuse which could be dealt with otherwise than by placing in the dustbin. The slogan "Burn your refuse and save the rates", could well be adopted in the rural district with good effect, and the issue of advisory leaflets would be well worth the small cost involved.

(B) The temporary Storage of Refuse

The present storage arrangements at many houses leaves much to be desired. It has been estimated that there are at least 800 premises in the district which lack a proper dustbin. Cartons, boxes and disused oil drums can frequently be found in use. The result is over spillage, and attraction to rats and potential fly breeding grounds. Apart from the obvious public health aspects, the refuse collectors have to spend time in shovelling the refuse into their skips. Time so spent must be regarded as wasted and to the detriment of the service generally.

The provision of proper dustbins presents some legal difficulties, particularly in the case of tenants occupying low rented houses, but in view of the fact that the Committee have recently decided that dustbins must be provided by occupiers we may look to an improvement in this respect.

(C) The Disposal of Refuse

The principal disposal point for house refuse is the Reigate Corporation Destruction Works at Earlswood. By an agreement dated 4th January, 1951, the Reigate Corporation agreed to receive and dispose of household refuse collected in the rural district at a basic charge of 4/6d. per ton. This figure is subject to review annually in the light of rising wages, costs, and associate items, and the charge at present is in the region of 7/- per ton. The agreement provides that the refuse shall be taken to the works as collected, i.e., without any preliminary screening or salvaging of metals, bones and rags.

By an agreement dated 14th April, 1949, the Contractors have undertaken to convey the refuse they collect, i.e., from the parishes of Newdigate, Capel, Abinger, Wotton and Ockley to the Reigate Disposal Works.

The new controlled tip provided by the Dorking Urban District Council is now in service and that Council will accept for disposal at a cost of 10/- per load.

On the question of controlled tipping, it would appear that there are a number of disused sand and clay pits scattered throughout the district which might be utilised for refuse disposal. By co-operation with the owners concerned these pits could be levelled and brought back to some form of agricultural use. The operation of controlled tipping by approved methods is not a comparatively cheap method of disposal but the advantages of land reclamation and possible revenue for salvageable articles in our opinion merits some consideration.

(D) Frequency of Collections

Most of the complaints concerning refuse collection arise through irregular collections. At the present time the following collection schedule is "Nominally" in operation:-

Parish of Horley	Weekly)	By Direct Labour
Charlwood	3 Weekly)	
Hookwood and	2 Weekly)	
Lowfield Heath		
Betchworth	3 Weekly)	
Buckland	3 Weekly)	
Leigh	3 Weekly)	
Holmwood	Weekly)	
All other parishes	4 Weekly)	By Contract.

So far as the contract collection is concerned it appears that the Contractor keeps to a fairly regular schedule.

The complaints arising in the contract collection area are due in the main to "missed" dustbins. As the Council are aware, the Contractor has always maintained that he is only required to empty those dustbins that are placed at the roadside, although in cases of age, or illness, he is prepared to collect the refuse at the house.

(E) Vehicles and Manpower

The following vehicles are at present used in the direct collection of refuse.

	<u>Make</u>	<u>Date of Purchase</u>
No.1	Dennis	April 1945.
No.2	"	December, 1948
No.3	"	July, 1949 (used as spare vehicle)
No.4	Bedford	April, 1950
No.5	Dennis	May, 1950
<u>Staff</u>	Loaders	...
	Drivers	...
	Baler	...
	Foreman	...
		5
		4
		1
		1

These vehicles and staff are formed into four teams. In order to keep all vehicles in service, it has been necessary to reduce the crews, with the result that maximum service cannot be made of each vehicle.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The following return has been made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Premises (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
			Insp- ections (4)	Written Notices (5)	
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	44	24	1	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i)in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	81	73	8	-
(iii)Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		125	97	9	-

Factories Acts (contd)

Particulars (1)	M/C Line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were:				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Reme- died (4)	Referred		
				to H.M. Insp- ector (5)	by H.M. Insp- ector (6)	
Want of cleanliness	4	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	9	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	2	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	3	3	-	2	-
TOTAL		9	7	-	7	-

During the year the revision of the certificates as to means of escape in case of fire was continued, and a further thirteen certificates issued, bringing the total number of valid certificates to twenty-one. The thirteen new certificates related to three brick works, one plastic manufacturer, one laundry, four engineering works, one printers' works, one flue block works, one tyre treading works, and one office equipment manufacturer.

Notifications were received from other local authorities that outwork was carried on at premises in the district. All were visited, but no unsatisfactory conditions found.

During the course of an inspection of a plastic manufacturer's premises it was learned that a considerable quantity of unfinished plastic mouldings were being sent out as home work. Although this type of material does not figure in the list of trades to which the outworker sections of the Act apply, the management willingly provided a list of addresses. Where these related to premises outside the rural district, the local authority was notified. Premises within the district were also visited.

No other outworkers lists were issued to other local authorities.

The one hundred and twenty-five premises on the register of factories on the 31st December, 1951, were as follows:-

	<u>Part A.</u>	<u>Part B</u>
Addressograph Manufacturers		1
Agricultural Engineers		2
Aircraft Repairers		3
Bakers	2	2
Ball Bearing Manufacturers		1

Register of Factories (contd)

	<u>Part A</u>	<u>Part B</u>
Band Saw Maker		1
Bookbinders		-
Boot & Shoe Repairers	7	2
Broom Makers	1	
Brick Works		8
Builders Workshop	7	3
Cycle Repairers	68	
Drawing Office equipment manufacturers		1
Electrical Engineers		1
Engineers		5
Explosive Manufacturers		1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers		1
Flue Block Manufacturers		1
Furniture Makers	3	1
Fur Processors		1
Gas Manufacturers		1
General Engineers		3
Garages and Motor Engineers	2	17
Instrument Maker	1	
Laundries		4
Lime Works		1
Plastic Manufacturers		2
Portable Building Makers		3
Printers		5
Radio Repairers	5	-
Research Laboratories		2
Rubber Tyre Processing		1
Sawyers		2
Super Charger Manufacturers		1
Tailors	2	-
Tool Makers		3
Undertakers	2	-
Watch Repairers	4	-
Valet & Dry Cleaners		1

4.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.) 774
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1701
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. -
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -

No houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 for the reason that following the completion of the "Hobhouse" survey all dwellings to which the Regulations were considered to apply, have been inspected and recorded.

3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

In respect of these premises the owner appeared before the Committee and gave an undertaking that they would not be re-let. The Committee adjourned the question of making a Demolition Order until December, 1952.

Housing (contd)

4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 165
- II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:
- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 148
- III. Actions under Statutory Powers during the year:
- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 5
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners 3
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 2
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied 31
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By Owners 22
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 9
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. -
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit. -

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector indicates the effort which he and his assistants have made in the inspection and supervision of food, and in encouraging its careful handling by all concerned.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The County Council is the administrative authority for the sections of the Food & Drugs Act dealing with adulteration. Information has been received that during the year 135 samples were taken in this district for chemical analysis, and that during the same period 1868 samples were taken within the administrative area of the County.

Of those taken in this district 120 were of milk, 4 of ice-cream, 2 of mincemeat, 1 each of antiseptic ointment and calamine lotion and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuff. Six samples of milk and one of vegetable savoury were found to be below standard. No prosecutions were undertaken.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1951, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases in the various parishes.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from general practitioners of 501 primary vaccinations and 724 revaccinations performed by them. Included in these were 192 vaccinations done on children before they had reached the age of one year, equivalent to approximately 46.6 of the number of births taking place during the year. The corresponding figure for 1950 was 43.6. Some of the increase in revaccination can be attributed to the alarm caused by the smallpox epidemic in Brighton early in the year.

SMALLPOX CONTACTS - A contact living in the district who had visited a house in Brighton from which a case of smallpox had been removed was kept under surveillance for the necessary period. Also two passengers - one from s.s.Strathmore and one from s.s.Ranchi, came to stay in the district after the ships had docked from voyages on which cases of smallpox had occurred. Both had been vaccinated before disembarkation. Daily visits were made to ascertain the state of health of each of these possible contacts, who were otherwise permitted full freedom of movement.

SCARLET FEVER - Twelve notifications of scarlet fever were received during the year as against 42 in the previous year. Nine cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, and the remainder were nursed at home. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 0.46 compared with 1.11 for England and Wales. The illness was in most instances of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA - For the third year in succession no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district. The notification rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. For the treatment of school children in large groups, clinics have been held on school premises in conjunction with the education authority. Great assistance has been given by Head Teachers and their staff in the organisation of the work at the fifteen schools visited during the year.

Notifications were received from various sources that 321 children received primary treatment and 616 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	145	572
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>178</u>	<u>44</u>
	<u>323</u>	<u>616</u>

Diphtheria Immunisation (contd)

Of the total number of children receiving primary diphtheria immunisation treatment, 82 completed treatment before reaching the age of one year.

Of the estimated child population of the district it is known that 1,201 under the age of five years, and 2,649 over five years but under fifteen years have received treatment, equivalent to percentages of 53.5 and 70.1 respectively of the estimated population of these age groups.

Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which have occurred. The downward tendency of these rates can be seen by referring to Table VI. It is estimated that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

FOOD POISONING - Four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, two being members of the same household. Investigations were carried out in an effort to trace the source of infection, but this was found to be impossible as the food concerned had either been consumed or any remnants destroyed. The organisms responsible were not isolated in any of the cases

The incidence rate was 0.15 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 0.13 for England and Wales.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis) - Two cases were notified, both being of the paralytic type. One case was resident in Salfords, the other in Newdigate. The onset of illness in both was on the same day in the first quarter of the year, though no evidence of direct or indirect contact was obtained. In both cases there were what may have been aggravating circumstances in the incubation period; in one patient the occurrence of a carbuncle, healed by multiple injections of penicillin; in the other an attack of measles, and regrettably in this case there was a fatal termination to the illness.

The incidence rate was 0.08 per 1,000 population compared with 0.05 for England and Wales.

WHOOPING COUGH - The number of notifications received during the year was 100 compared with 90 in 1950. The case rate was 3.82 per 1,000 population against 3.87 for England and Wales. No deaths were recorded from the disease, but this is an illness which may have serious results on the respiratory system which may not show their full effects until later life.

It is the intention of the County Council to extend its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases to include whooping cough, limiting the treatment to infants and toddlers.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA - Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, both in women who had been confined in their own homes.

Under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, which came into force on 1st August and replaced the corresponding Regulations of 1929, the definition of puerperal pyrexia was amended to ensure more complete notification of febrile conditions following child-birth and miscarriage. Medical practitioners in the district were made aware of the revised definition and were supplied with a simplified form of certificate for the notification of cases that might come to their notice.

DYSENTERY - A considerable number of notifications of sonne dysentery were received in the first half of the year. Twenty-two of these were in connection with outbreaks of the disease which occurred in two residential nurseries situated in the district. The introduction of this disease into a nursery is not always easy to recognise, and considerable spread may occur before the need for precautions becomes obvious. The fact that a proportion of the children affected become carriers frequently makes difficult the speedy eradication of the disease.

Ten cases were notified in private residents. Nine in the parish of Horley. In one outbreak 3 members, and in two outbreaks 2 members of the same household were affected.

MEASLES - Notifications of measles were received from all parishes the total being 528. Of this number 63% occurred in the parish of Horley. One death resulted in a child aged 4 years, who also suffered from a congenital spastic paralysis

The case rate was 20.21 per 1,000 population compared with 14.17 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS - At the end of the year the tuberculosis register contained the names of 62 men and 48 women who have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 39 men and 21 women as suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. The total of 160 exceeds that of 1950 by 10.

During the year the names of 20 local residents were added to the register. 16 suffering from disease of the lungs and 4 of other parts. There were also added the names of 14 persons who moved into this district during the year, having been notified previously elsewhere.

During the same period 24 names were removed, 16 because of removal elsewhere, 4 because of recovery, 3 because of death and one in whom the diagnosis was not established. The three deaths were due to the pulmonary form of the disease, giving a death rate of 0.11. There was no death from the non-pulmonary form of disease. The total death rate for both forms of disease for England and Wales was 0.31 per 1,000 population.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register is to be found in Table VII and a comparison of the incidence of the disease and its mortality in Table VIII.

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951.

	England and Wales	Dorking & Horley R.D.
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.5	15.8
Still Births	0.36	0.30
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	12.5	12.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.11
Influenza	0.38	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.04
Pneumonia	0.61	0.42
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	-
Meningococcal Infections	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	1.11	0.46
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.82
Diphtheria	0.02	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	14.07	20.21
Pneumonia	0.99	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis and Paralytic	0.03	0.08
Polioencephalitis Non-Paralytic	0.02	-
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	29.6	19.4
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.4	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)</u>		
Notifications (corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	4.76
Maternal Mortality :		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.10	-
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	0.24	-
Abortion	0.14	-
Other Maternal Causes	0.31	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941-1951)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941-1951)		Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1941-1951)	
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley R.D. x	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley R.D. x	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley R.D. x
1933-1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0 (10.6)	57.1	45.3
1941	14.2	14.1	12.9	11.9	59.	46.8 (18)
1942	15.8	18.5	11.6	12.9	49.	55.1 (24)
1943	16.5	17.5	12.1	12.6	49.	34.3 (14)
1944	17.6	19.3	11.6	12.2	46.	27.5 (12)
1945	16.1	15.8	11.4	11.9	46.	35.3 (12)
1946	19.1	18.4	11.5	11.9	43.	29.0 (12)
1947	20.5	21.0	12.0	10.0	41.	22.6 (11)
1948	17.9	16.6	10.8	10.1	31.	29.3 (12)
1949	16.7	16.3	11.7	10.0 (9.2)	32.	19.5 (8)
1950	15.8	16.7 (16.3)	11.6	9.8 (8.9)	29.8	20.8 (9)
1951	15.5	15.8 (15.5)	12.5	12.4 (11.3)	29.6	19.4 (8)

* Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

** Bracketed figures represent number of deaths.

TABLE 111

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	3	-	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-
3. Syphylitic Disease.	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	-	1
8. Measles.	-	1	1
9. Other infective and Parasitic diseases.	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus.	10	-	10
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm.	14	9	23
14. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1
16. Diabetes.	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	19	24	43
18. Coronary disease, angina.	28	19	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	7	5	12
20. Other heart disease.	31	38	69
21. Other Circulatory disease.	5	5	10
22. Influenza.	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia.	8	3	11
24. Bronchitis.	14	6	20
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of the Stomach and duodenum.	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	3	-	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	13	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
34. All other road accidents.	3	1	4
35. Suicides.	1	3	4
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	176	147	323

TABLE IV.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64	65 years and over	All ages		Total all ages both sexes.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paralytic (including Non-Paralytic Porioencephalitis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelae.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles.	10	6	38	54	37	66	133	140	18	21	1	1	3	1	240	288	528	51	100
Whooping Cough.	2	3	7	12	16	15	23	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	49	-	51	-	100

TABLE V.

PARISHES.													
	Abinger	Botchworth	Buckland	Capel	Charlwood	Headley	Holmwood	Horley	Leigh	Newdigate	Ockley	Wotton	Total.
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	12
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(including Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polioccephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	13	1	-	-	-	15
Dysentery.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	32
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	18	16	3	42	26	3	46	334	5	14	18	3	528
Whooping Cough.	2	6	12	3	2	12	5	49	3	2	2	2	100
	21	23	15	49	28	15	73	422	9	17	22	6	700

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population	Immunisation No. of primary treatments in each year.
1934	20	1.02	-	-	-
1935	5	0.25	-	-	-
1936	14	0.70	1	0.05	193
1937	13	0.64	3	0.15	168
1938	1	0.05	-	-	304
1939	1	0.05	-	-	268
1940	3	0.12	-	-	281
1941	3	0.12	-	-	961
1942	4	0.17	-	-	647
1943	-	-	-	-	625
1944	3	0.13	-	-	282
1945	1	0.05	-	-	260
1946	2	0.09	-	-	298
1947	-	-	-	-	303
1948	2	0.08	-	-	500
1949	-	-	-	-	268
1950	-	-	-	-	351
1951	-	-	-	-	323

TABLE VII

	Primary notification relating to persons resident in the Dorking and Horley Rural District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts and now resident in the Dorking and Horley Rural District				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	1	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 55	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	6	3	1	7	5	2	-	3	-	-	-

TABLE VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

Year.	Primary Notifications	Inward transfers and Posthumous Notifications	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
1938	12 (0.58)	7	7	0.33
1939	15 (0.72)	7	4	0.18
1940	17 (0.84)	8	8	0.33
1941	26 (1.05)	14	14	0.56
1942	22 (0.94)	6	13	0.59
1943	22 (0.97)	9	15	0.65
1944	27 (1.20)	8	9	0.40
1945	23 (1.07)	8	15	0.70
1946	20 (0.89)	8	14	0.62
1947	22 (0.94)	7	7	0.30
1948	28 (1.14)	5	9	0.37
1949	15 (0.60)	18	4	0.16
1950	25 (0.96)	14	9	0.34
1951	20 (0.77)		3	0.11

Bracketed figures refer to incidence rates of primary notifications per 1,000 population.

Public Health and Housing Department,
"Brookmead",
Station Road,
Dorking.

October, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in submitting for your consideration a report on the work of the Public Health and Housing Department for the year 1951.

As in the Annual Report for 1950 the work of the Department is grouped under two main headings - Public Health and Housing.

The continued concentration on the building of houses for the Council has resulted in the virtual exclusion of other matters of urgent Public Health importance notably in questions of main drainage. So long ago as October 1949, sewer extensions in Horley, Buckland, and Capel received the approval of the Surrey County Council in principle, yet at the end of 1951 no further progress had apparently been possible. As your Chief Sanitary Inspector, I must place on record my increasing concern at this delay in providing urgently needed main drainage in those areas where it can from economic and sanitary engineering points of view be most readily provided.

The increase in the number of Council houses means that the section of the Department must expand if it is to cope adequately with all the many problems which arise in the care, maintenance and administration of large numbers of Council houses. At the end of the year there were signs that the resources of the Department were proving inadequate to the many claims being made upon it.

As always, I must acknowledge gratefully the unfailing help and support given by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health, and Housing Committee; to Dr. Ive for the ever ready advice and encouragement; to all members of my staff for their loyal co-operation and support; and to the Chief Officers and staffs of other departments for their help and advice on matters of mutual interest.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer

PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTIONS

The total number of visits and inspections under this heading during 1951 was 2,973 as set out below. The total number for 1950 was 3,597, but this latter figure included visits relating to housing management which for 1951 are set out on Page of this report.

<u>TYPE OF INSPECTION</u>		<u>NUMBER</u>	
		<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Dwelling Houses</u>			
(1)	Under Public Health Act 1936 ...	621	306
(2)	Under Housing Act 1936 ...	153	292
(3)	Visits re overcrowding ...	4	
(4)	" " housing applicants ...	+	88
(5)	" " Water supply ...	98	118
(6)	" " Council cottage repairs ...	+	628
(7)	" " Vacant and requisitioned premises ...	+	66
(8)	" " Moveable dwellings ...	71	171
(9)	" " Squatters huts ...	+	479
<u>Food Premises</u>			
(10)	Visits to Butchers shops ...	93	20
(11)	" " Bakehouses ...	31	24
(12)	" " Cafes and Restaurants ...	126	49
(13)	" " Dairies and milkshops ...	27	15
(14)	" " Farms and cowsheds ...	11	-
(15)	" " Fishmongers (W & F) ...	33	6
(16)	" " Ice Cream dealers ...	56	74
(17)	" " Licensed premises ...	3	-
(18)	" " Sausage manufacturers ...	-	21
(19)	" " Slaughterhouses ...	-	2
	No. of pigs examined ...	-	1
	" " calves ...	-	2
	" " bovines ...	-	-
	" " sheep ...	-	-
(20)	" " Unsound Food ...	125	88
(21)	" " Other Food Premises ...	62	35
<u>Factories and Workplaces</u>			
(22)	Visits to Factories (with power) ...	73	78
(23)	" " Factories (without power) ...	24	3
(24)	" " Outworkers ...	-	5
(25)	" " Offensive trades ...	2	14
(26)	" " Petroleum installations ...	17	39
<u>Miscellaneous Visits</u>			
	Visits re Infectious Disease enquiries ...	111	73
	" " Rooms disinfected ...	4	7
	" " Rooms disinfested ...	5	10
No. of samples taken for:-			
(i) Bacteriological examination:			
	(a) Ice Cream	89	43
	(b) Milk	226	79
	(c) Water	56	55
	(d) Utensil Swabs	21	-
(ii) Chemical examination:			
	(e) Water	21	-
	Visits re drainage work ...	235	233
	" " Cesspool nuisance ...	269	128
	" " Rat and Mice infestations ...	-	5
	" " Public Swimming Pools ...	-	5
	" " Unclassified ...	228	335
		C/Fwd. 2895	3597

Miscellaneous Visits (contd)

	1951	1950
B/Fwd.	2895	3597
Visits re ditches and watercourses ...	31	-
" " dustbins ...	47	-
TOTAL	2973	3597

The items marked + being related to housing management have been transferred to that section and comparative figures appear on Page .

NOTICES

One hundred and seventy-six preliminary notices were issued during the year under the various Acts and Regulations, as follows:-

Housing Act 1936:

Section 9 2

Public Health Act 1936:

Section 93 - Unhealthy premises... .. 87

" 39 - Defective drainage, including
overflowing cesspools 16

" 75 - Provision of Dustbins ... 33

" 84 - Verminous premises... .. 1

Water Act 1945:

Section 28 - Provision of piped water supply 1

Food and Drugs Act 1938:

Section 13 - Unsatisfactory premises ... 27

Factories Act 1936:

Section 7 - Sanitary accommodation etc.... 9

Of these one hundred and seventy-six notices and the forty outstanding on the 31st December, 1950, one hundred and forty-eight were complied with by the 31st December, 1951. Of the remaining sixty-eight work was in progress on seven and statutory notices authorised in respect of thirty other cases. Five were noted as not requiring any further action for the time being and removed from the list.

Of the thirty statutory notices authorised, twenty-eight had been complied with and two were outstanding at the end of the year. The Council carried out work in default of owners in four cases, and in each case made an order for the repayment of expenses spread over a period varying between five and seven years.

As a result of the service of these notices the following work was carried out:-

SUMMARY - WORK CARRIED OUT

1. Leaking roofs repaired	13
2. Eavesgutters repaired or provided.. ...	12
3. Rainwater pipes repaired, replaced or provided ...	6
4. Means of disposal provided for rainwater ...	3
5. Chimneys repaired	8
6. External walls repaired... ..	4
7. Windows repaired or sashcords renewed	15
8. Ventilation provided to bedrooms... ..	3
9. Doors repaired or renewed	11
10. Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired... ..	38
11. Bedroom or living room walls cleansed	13
12. Ceilings cleansed	20
13. Passages and staircases cleansed... ..	2
14. Sculleries cleansed	4
15. Food store ventilation provided or improved ...	3
16. Food stores cleansed	2
17. Fireplaces repaired or renewed	6

Summary - Work carried out (contd)

18. Sinks provided or repaired ...	...	...	3
19. Insanitary stone sinks replaced ...	...	...	2
20. Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired...	...	...	11
21. Sink gullies repaired or renewed ...	...	...	2
22. Drains repaired or relaid ...	...	...	3
23. Cesspools covers renewed ...	....	...	7
24. Cesspools repaired or enlarged ...	...	...	17
25. W.C. Pan provided ...	...	...	4
26. W.C's. cleansed ...	...	...	2
27. W.C's. repaired ...	...	...	2
28. Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	5
29. Pail closets repaired ...	...	...	3
30. Pail closets converted to water closets	....	...	2
31. Lavatory basins repaired or renewed ...	...	...	2
32. Yards and paths provided or repaired...	...	...	3
33. Dustbins provided ...	...	...	15
34. Floors renewed and repaired...	...	...	11
35. Hand Rails provided ...	...	...	2
36. Hot Water system installed - food premises	...	...	6
37. Additional W.C's provided ...	...	...	3
38. Extra lighting provided ...	...	...	3
39. Drains cleared ...	...	...	7
40. Flushing system installed ...	...	...	3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Generally

The supervision of premises where food is prepared or sold has gradually increased during the year despite the difficulties which a large and scattered rural district imposes. Although the keeping of a register of food premises (with certain exceptions) is not a statutory obligation, such a register is being compiled based on the detailed records obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors when making routine inspections. At the end of the year the details on the register included the following:-

	No. on (i) <u>Register</u>	<u>Estimated No.</u> in District
Baker's Shops	5	5
Bakehouses	4	4
Butchers	14	14
Fishmongers	2	2
Cafes	24	24
Factory Canteens	3	7
Fried Fish Shops	2	2
Grocers	13	16
Greengrocers	8	12
Hotels	5	7
Ice Cream Dealers	58	58
" " Manufacturers	3	3
Public Houses	4	34
School Canteens and Kitchens	3	3
Snack Bars	3	3

(i) It should be noted that premises are not entered on the register until a full and complete inspection has been made. The difference in the figures in the two columns shows that there is still progress to be made in the inspection of premises where food or drink is sold for human consumption.

(1) (contd)

The question of whether all types of food premises should be compulsorily registered with the local authority, or not, is a subject frequently debated in public health circles. On the one hand it is sometimes suggested that undue emphasis on premises tends to divert attention from the habits and actions of the food handler. It must be generally agreed, however, that the introduction of legislation requiring the approval of the local authority before any premises are brought into use for the manufacture, storage or sale of food, would be a considerable advantage and would relieve the local authority of the problem of endeavouring to bring up to a reasonable standard unsuitable premises which have nevertheless been used for some time. I consider this of particular importance in a rural district, where in addition to questions of structural condition of premises there are not unfrequently the inter-related problems of water supply, sewage disposal and refuse collection.

(2) Milk

The sampling of milk in the rural district is based mainly on the supplies to the various schools. At the request of the School Medical Officer, regular samples are taken of such supplies with the result that twenty-seven out of thirty-five retailers on the register are regularly sampled. The school milk sampling procedures are supplemented by other retail samples particularly of ungraded milks, and by biological samples taken either at the dairy or during course of delivery.

Two hundred and twenty-six samples were taken during the year, the results of which were as follows:-

From School Milk Supplies

<u>Grade of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Un-satisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested			
(Pasteurised)	1	1	-
Tuberculin Tested	37	29	8
Pasteurised	83	72	11 (a)
	<u>121</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>19</u>

(a) Note: Retailers are under contract with the Education Authority to supply pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk to schools. The fact that 11 samples of milk were found not to comply with the tests for pasteurised milk does not necessarily imply any failure in the heat treatment processing, but that the samples were not in fact "pasteurised" as required by the contract.

From Retail producers in the District

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested			
(Pasteurised)	1	1	-
Tuberculin Tested	8	8	-
Pasteurised	10	10	-
Ungraded	47	47	-
	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	

From Retailers whose premises are outside the rural district:

Pasteurised	7	7	-
Sterilised	2	2	-
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	-
" " (Pasteurised)	1	1	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTALS:</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>19</u>

Inspection and Supervision of Food (contd)

In addition to the 198 samples taken for bacteriological examination 28 samples of raw milk were submitted to biological examination with negative results.

Unsatisfactory reports (a) on school milk samples are referred in the first instance to the School Medical Officer, and on (b) retail producer samples are referred to the County Milk Production Officer.

At the end of the year there were 35 persons or firms on the register of distributors, and the following licences had been issued in respect of graded milks:-

Dealers' Licences:-

Tuberculin tested	2
Accredited	-
Pasteurised	3
Sterilised	3

Supplementary Licences:-

Tuberculin tested	3
Accredited	1
Pasteurised	3
Sterilised	2

3. Unsound Food

The quantities of various foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption are set out in detail in the under-mentioned tables. As in previous years, the condition of the food was largely brought to the notice of the department voluntarily by the shopkeeper and in no instance was it necessary to resort to formal action.

In this connection, the function of the Sanitary Inspector appears to be undergoing something of a change. There is legal authority enabling him to (inter alia) visit food premises for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness or otherwise of food therein. If any food is found which is in his opinion unfit, he may seize it and take it before a magistrate for condemnation, a procedure which may or may not be followed by legal proceedings. In actual practice, the shopkeeper now calls the Sanitary Inspector to inspect food which he considers doubtful, and obtains a "surrender note". This note enables the dealer to obtain a credit from his wholesaler.

(1) PRESERVED FOODS

Meat and Meat Products		Fish and Fish Products	
Corned Beef	12lbs.12 ozs.	Dressed Crab	1 jar.
Bacon	1 tin.	Fish Paste	5 jars.
Beef Steak	2 tins.	Herrings.	2 tins.
Ham	243 lbs.	Lobster.	1 tin.
Kidneys.	2 tins.	Pilchards	5 tins.
Luncheon Meat.	46 tins.	Salmon	94 tins.
Rabbits	4 tins.	Salmon cream	1 jar.
Sausages	2 tins.	Sardines	3 tins.
Sheeps Tongues	2 tins.		
Stewed Steak	2 tins.		
Veal	6 tins.		
Veal & Ham Loaf	4 tins.		

Vegetables		Jams, Pickles & Sauces	
Baked Beans	11 tins.	Apricot Jam	5 jars.
Beetroot	1 tin.	Blackberry Jam	1 jar.
Carrots	4 tins.	Blackcurrant Jam	1 jar.
Cauliflower	19 tins.	Grapefruit Jam.	1 tin.
Peas.	11 tins.	Pineapple	1 "
Vegetable Salad	1 tin.	Plum	3 tins.
		Raspberry	4 "
		Strawberry	2 "
		Marmalade	9 "
		Ginger Marmalade	1 tin.
		Chutney.	1 jar.
		Celery Cream	1 tin.
		Mushroom Sauce	9 bottles.
		Tomato Sauce	2 "
		Tomato Ketchup	2 "
		Pickles	5 jars.
		Pickled Onions	1 "
		Pickled Walnuts	3 "
		Piccalilli	1 "
		Vinegar	2 bottles

Fruit		Soups	
Apricots	5 tins.	Meat Soup	6 tins
Black Currants	1 tin.	Mulligatawny	3 "
Cherries	1 "	Mushroom.	1 tin.
Grapes	1 "	Scotch Broth	3 tins.
Pineapple	14 jars.		
Plums	48 tins.		
Prunes	1 tin.		
Raspberries.	5 tins.		
Red Currants.	1 tin.		
Sieved Apples.	2 tins.		
Strawberries.	3 jars.		
Tomatoes	10 tins.		

(ii) OTHER FOODS

Cereal & Flour Products		Milk & Milk Products	
Flour S.R.	12 lbs.	Condensed Milk	3 tins.
Cereals	3 pkts.	Evaporated Milk	21 "
Chocolate Vermicelli	4 lbs.	Milk compound	1 "
		Milk Powder	72 "
		Milk Tablets	40 bottles.
		Ice Cream Powder	7 lbs.
Other Foods		Meat & Meat Products	
Apple Puddings	2 tins.	Bacon	3 sides. &
Plum "	1 tin.		10 lbs.
Butter	4 lbs.	Beef	41 lbs.
Margarine	1 lb.	Lamb.	4 lbs.
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Pork	5 lbs.
Coffee	5 bottles.		
Sugar	38 lbs.		
Chocolate	17 x 2 oz. bars.	Approximate Total Weight:	
Milk Sandwich	8 bars.	10 cwts. 26 lbs.	
Junket Tablets	6 jars.		
Dates	2 boxes.		
Prunes	5 lbs.		
Raisins	25 lbs.		

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The services provided by the Council under this Act continued in full operation during 1951, and there was no change in the arrangements which provided for a free service of pest destruction in domestic premises, and a time and material charge for commercial premises. The income from industrial users was found to be less than originally estimated, and it is thought that this was due in the main to the absence of annual contracts. Many commercial users appear to prefer to pay an annual sum and so transfer to the local authority the responsibility of carrying out a quarterly inspection service and any treatment found necessary.

Once again it was not found possible to devote any time to the inspection of farm premises, except by casual and incidental visits nor to ensure that the provisions of the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations were complied with.

One hundred and eighty-three (127) notifications were received during 1951 of infestations by rats or mice, and a further two hundred and twenty-one (47) infestations were found during routine inspections. The total number of visits made was one thousand and seventy-seven (457) involving three hundred and eight (271) properties. The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1950.

The following table summarises the work carried out:-

<u>Type of Property.</u>	<u>No. of Reports of Infestation</u>			<u>Infestations found and treated</u>		
	<u>Notified by Occu- pier.</u>	<u>Other- wise dis- covered.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	
				<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	
Local Authorities properties.	-	5	5	-	5	-
Dwellings.	144	181	325	25	115	16
Business premises.	34	28	62	29	42	41
Agricultural premises.	5	7	12	5	5	-
	183	221	404	59	167	57

In August and September approximately ten per cent of all sewer manholes were tested. A small number of manholes found to be infested were treated and cleared.

Attempts are sometimes made to justify, or otherwise, the pest destruction service by the number of bodies picked up after treatment. It should be obvious I think that in the use of any method of destruction involving the use of poison a large proportion of the rats will die in the holes, burrows, and other inaccessible places. While to the statistician it may be disappointing not to be able to record high figures of estimated kills, it is to the Health Officer very encouraging to be able to record that a building or dwelling previously infested has now been rid of vermin.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 S.50.

During the year the Council were called upon to arrange the burial of two persons in respect of whom suitable burial arrangements were not being made. By reason of the ages of these persons no contributions were recovered from the National Insurance Fund, the total cost of £56. 18. 0d. being borne as a rate charge.

HORLEY MORTUARY

Sixteen bodies were received into Horley Mortuary during the year and post mortems held.

HOUSING

During the year further progress was made in the provision of new dwellings both by the Council and in a much more limited degree by private enterprise. The number of new Council houses and flats brought into occupation was 94 situated as follows:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Horley	36	12
Holmwood	16	-
Charlwood	21	2
Newdigate	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>
	80	14

On the 31st December, 1951, the post war housing position was as follows:-

No. completed and occupied	442
No. under construction	96
No. of contracts let but not started	<u>46</u>
	584
No. of pre-war houses	<u>210</u>
	794

As in 1950, the selection of tenants continued to be the function of two special Committees, one for the parish of Horley, and one for the remainder of the area. Whenever possible a system of exchanges has operated so that overcrowded families in existing Council houses move to larger accommodation thus releasing smaller type accommodation for the smaller family. As a result, although 94 new units of accommodation became available 100 families were rehoused, in addition to seven families transferred from temporary huts.

Towards the end of the year, the problem of unauthorised sub-tenants and lodgers was receiving the consideration of the Council.. Tenants or lodgers appear to fall into one of three categories:-

(a) Young couples, with or without children, usually the tenants daughter or son, who being unable to find other accommodation have made their home with parents.

(b) Couples with or without children, not related to the tenant, but who as far as possible live separately from the tenant, although sharing some accommodation such as kitchen, bathroom, and water closet. Tenants who sub-let to this category do so either because of (i) financial benefit to themselves, or (ii) a desire to assist friends temporarily in need of accommodation.

(c) Single lodgers unrelated to the tenant.

As a first step, a questionnaire was issued to all tenants, which showed that at fifty-five Council houses there was one or more persons as lodgers or sub-tenants.

The condition of many of the huts on the Horley Gardens Estate continued to deteriorate during the year. Following a joint visit to the site by representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the Council, it was agreed that the expenditure of large sums of money on Thorn and Nissen type huts was not justified, that the Council be urged to make every effort to rehouse persons living on this site, that no further re-letting of huts should be allowed, and that huts be demolished immediately on vacation

Housing (contd)

As a result the Council agreed that one in every two new houses being completed should be allocated to a hut occupant, and it was expected that as a result thirty huts would be demolished during 1952.

In the realm of property management, the Council agreed to the issue of a leaflet to all tenants, on the care of the Home, which aimed at encouraging tenants to take care and a pride in their home. From the many comments received, there is little doubt that this leaflet was appreciated. The Council also took steps to bring under some control the erection of sheds and outbuildings on the many council housing estates, and have adopted a specification to which all sheds and similar erections must comply.

The repair and maintenance of Council houses continued to call for a major portion of the working time of the Staff. The following tables show the work carried out during the year to Council houses and requisitioned properties:-

SUMMARY - WORK CARRIED OUT. Council Cottages

1. Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	25
2. Eavesgutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	16
3. Rainwater pipes repaired, replaced or provided	...	...	...	12
4. Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	23
5. Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	5
6. Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	22
7. Windows repaired or sashcords renewed	...	...	...	33
8. Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	14
9. Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	26
10. Bedroom or living room walls cleansed	...	...	...	171
11. Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	122
12. Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	23
13. Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	2
14. Food store ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	5
15. Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	49
16. Washing coppers provided	...	...	...	4
17. Sinks provided or repaired...	...	...	...	6
18. Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	16
19. Sink gullies repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
20. Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	1
21. New lengths of drain provided	...	...	...	1
22. New W.C. pans fitted	...	...	...	6
23. W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	6
24. Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
25. Pail closets repaired	...	...	...	5
26. Lavatory basins repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	2
27. Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	2
28. Lavatory seats renewed	...	...	...	10
29. Yards and paths provided or repaired	...	...	...	5
30. Dustbins provided	...	...	...	92
31. Main Water service renewed...	...	...	...	7
32. Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	69
33. Taps renewed	...	...	...	3
34. Taps rewashered	...	...	...	53
35. New copper balls fitted	...	...	...	57
36. Ball valves rewashered	...	...	...	53
37. New Draining board fitted	...	...	...	7
38. Floors repaired	...	...	...	3
39. Gates repaired and renewed...	...	...	...	3
40. Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	21
41. New Fire Bar Sets fitted	...	...	...	10
42. New Sets of Firebricks	...	...	...	9
43. Immersion Heaters repaired...	...	...	...	3
44. Paths relaid	...	...	...	7

SUMMARY - WORK CARRIED OUT. Requisitioned Properties

1. Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	47
2. Eavesgutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	17
3. Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	15
4. External walls repaired	...	...	...	2
5. Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	1
6. Windows repaired or sashcords renewed	...	...	...	18
7. Doors repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	10
8. Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	3
9. Bedroom or living room walls cleansed	...	...	...	13
10. Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	10
11. Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	2
12. Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	1
13. Food Stores cleansed	...	...	...	1
14. Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
15. Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	...	1
16. Sink gullies repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
17. Drains repaired or relaid...	...	...	...	12
18. New lengths of drain provided	...	...	...	4
19. W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	24
20. W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	5
21. Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
22. Yards and paths provided or repaired	...	...	...	1
23. Dustbins provided	...	...	...	6
24. Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	32
25. Taps screwed	...	...	...	5
26. Electrical Wiring repaired	...	...	...	14
27. Switches renewed	...	...	...	10
28. Ball Valves re-washed	...	...	...	19
29. New Copper balls fitted	...	...	...	15
30. New Sets of Firebricks fitted	...	...	...	5
31. Lavatory Seats renewed	...	...	...	3
32. Paths relaid	...	...	...	1

